



Annual Report  
in terms of section 121 of the  
MFMA and 46 of the  
Municipal Systems Act  
2007/2008

# GAMAGARA MUNICIPALITY

ANNUAL REPORT  
07/08

# Contents

1	INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW.....
2	MAYOR'S FOREWORD.....
3	MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S FOREWORD .....
4	OVERVIEW OF GAMAGARA MUNICIPALITY .....
8	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....
17	PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS .....
18	SERVICE OFFERINGS.....
25	SERVICE HIGHLIGHTS .....
26	SERVICE DELIVERY BACKLOGS .....
29	PERFORMANCE REPORT .....
32	HUMAN RESOURCE AND ORGANISATIONAL MANAGEMENT.....
33	ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE .....
34	STAFF PROFILE .....
40	DISCLOSURE CONCERNING POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS AND ADMINISTRATION.....
41	AUDITED STATEMENTS AND FINANCE RELATED INFORMATION.....
43	FUNCTIONAL SERVICE DELIVERY REPORTING.....
45	CONCLUSION ... AND FUTURE OUTLOOK.....

# INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW



## MAYOR'S FOREWORD

This Annual Report of Gamagara Local Municipality provides a comprehensive overview for the financial year 2007/2008 of the municipality's contribution to the programmes of government in response to the needs of our people. These include capacity building efforts which have led, amongst other, to better planning which is most critical in the provision of services.

Communication is essential to reach out to the people; is important that we should be comfortable to talk openly about challenges that hinder improved service delivery. This is important because, when we communicate both our successes and failures to the people, we will not only get them to understand our situation as a municipality, but also be in a position to hear crucial information that will assist us in shaping and improving the way we interact with ordinary people. Our honest engagement with the community will provide us with important data that will assist in bringing aspects of policy in line with practice, thereby refocusing our efforts to better serve our people. This simple conversation and consultation can make a big difference in how we plan and implement projects and ultimately lead to a safer and better quality environment for our communities. If we are not open and do not consult with people, chances are we will experience protests that could otherwise have been avoided had this simple conversation taken place. It is therefore imperative to acknowledge and appreciate the contribution of all who ensured that processes and policies involved are well implemented and communicated to the people we serve. These include among others our V

**MAYOR: MR MJ RAKOI**



Committee Members and Community Development Workers. Lastly I would like to express my gratitude to the Council of Gamagara Local Municipality, Municipal Manager Mr Cornelius Joachim, All Heads of Departments, senior officials, all staff members and Community for their dedication and commitment to fulfilling the municipality's mandate to be the lives of all our people. This is a sign of commitment to this course and I am certain that this enthusiasm will be carried over as we continue to serve our people.

**CLIF M. J. RAKOI**  
**MAYOR OF GAMAGARA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

## MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S FOREWORD

Once again I am honoured to draw your attention to the record of Gamagara Municipality's achievements in this Annual Report 2007/2008. As the winner once more of the Municipal Performance Excellence (Vuna) Award for the best performing municipality in infrastructure development and service delivery, Gamagara Municipality has demonstrated its commitment and determination to fulfill its vision to provide equal facilities for all and to be a safe and healthy environment.

Gamagara Municipality has experienced significant and unprecedented growth in the past years. This growth has enormously increased the pressure on administration and called upon the Municipality to increase its institutional capacity for proper implementation of service delivery. It was therefore clear that administration was expected to go an extra mile to ensure continuous and hassle free service delivery. Taking note of the above, the municipality has a responsibility to ensure that the economic potential of the area is realised in order to better deliver an effective, efficient and economic service to all its citizens.

The transformation programmes of the municipality are successfully implemented. We can proudly say that our financial situation is sound and stable and this enable us to continuously deliver quality services to all our citizens.



**MUNICIPAL MANAGER:  
MR C JOACHIM**

As we walk on the 2007/2011 roadmap, we humbly request our residents and other stakeholders to partner with us in the identification and implementation of the IDP projects which stems from the needs of the community.

I would like to conclude by passing sincere appreciation to councillors for the outstanding and excellent oversight role and political leadership. I have given us, senior management and the entire administration for their commitment and dedication shown in performing their duties to be address the needs of the entire Gamagara community.

**MR C JOACHIM  
MUNICIPAL MANAGER OF GAMAGARA MUNICIPALITY**



## OVERVIEW OF GAMAGARA MUNICIPALITY

### Geographic Profile

**G**amagara Municipality comprises of an area of 2619 square kilometres, and is located in the North Eastern sector of the Northern Cape, on N14 National Road between Upington and Vryburg. It is approximately 200km North East of Upington and 280km North West of Kimberley.

The municipal area of Gamagara consists of 5 towns, Kathu, Shesheng, Dibeng, Dingleton, and Olfantshoek, a large farming area and a consider mining area. The single largest factor that has guided the development of the Gamagara area is the iron ore mine at Sishen. Not only does the r

source: <http://www.northerncape.org.za>



provide jobs to thousands of people, but it was also the reason for the establishment of the town of Kathu. Kathu is the largest town within the municipality and is also the administrative centre of the Gamagara Municipality. Olfantshoek is the second largest town and is of the Gamagara River to the northwest of Kathu. Dingleton is the smallest of the 5 towns and is located in the centre of the mining activities directly south of Kathu.

**Kathu**  
Kathu, 'the town under the trees', came into being because of Iscor's iron ore mining activity in the Kalahari. Municipal status was allocated to the town of Kathu during July 1979. Kathu is connected by rail (Dingleton Station) via Kimberley as well as by road to all the main centres namely Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Windhoek and Cape Town and has an airport with a tarmac runway. The municipality originally consisted of 2 towns namely Sishen and Kathu. Iscor started developing the town south of the mining area. On 23 June 1990 the name Sishen was changed to Dingleton. Development to the new town, Kathu, began in 1974 after proclamation was finalized in 1972.

This development was also due to mining activities which was based on the mining of iron ore. Kathu, 1230 meter above sea level, is one of the most beautiful and modern towns in the country. One of the main attractions for visitors is the Sishen Mine, which is one of the largest open iron ore mines in the world. An eye-catching sight for visitors is the gigantic iron ore trucks with loads of up to 170 ton. The ore railway line from Sishen to Salda had the distinction of being the longest iron ore carrier in the world.

It is situated in the Kathu-bush, which mainly exist of majestic camel thorn trees. In this extensive bush area together with the salt pans, rich in pre-historic findings, proclaimed as a nature reserve heritage. There are more than 200 different bird species to be found in these bush areas. The gathering of camel thorn pods – used as livestock fodder – makes a useful income for many who are jobless.

Well equipped recreation facilities of the highest quality with a variety of sports facilities including one of the most beautiful golf courses in the country and Olympic standard swimming bath, as well as modern club and conference facilities are available to sports enthusiasts.

### Sesheng



Sesheng is located to the west of Kathu and was initially planned as a high density residential area for mine workers, without families of any size. It consists of group housing units that belong to the mine to the west, with small pockets of houses to the west thereof. The residential housing component Sesheng is located nearer to Kathu in the form of single residential houses (Ext 5). The area to the east of Sesheng is the fastest growing residential area outside of Kathu.





## Dibeng

Dibeng started off as a small settlement on the banks of the Gamagara River which provided water for the small-holdings that run the full length of town. The residential areas are characterized by the river in the centre of town and the rocky limestone outcrops directly east and west of the river. Dibeng consists entirely of single residential houses, but can be split into a low density area to the west and higher density and less formal houses to the east. Dibeng was given its name by the Tswana and means "first drinking place". This small town is situated on the banks of the dry Gamagara River. Residents have to provide their own water and every property has its own wind pump, therefore Dibeng is sometimes referred to as "the sunflower town".

## Dingleton

Dingleton was developed in a linear form along the one side of the then main road between Upington and Kuruman. Dingleton consists almost totally of low density single residential houses. The town is surrounded by large mine activities and the resettlement of Dingleton residents are eminent due to expansions of mining activities in this direction.



## Olifantshoek

This is the only town lying at the foot of the Langeberg; Olifantshoek is a farming town close to two game ranches on the Namakwari Route.

Founded in 1895, the village is called the 'Gateway to the White and Roaring Sands', 78km south of the town. The town was founded in 1897. The land of the Tswana, where tribes like Batlhaping and Batlharo used to dwell. Olifantshoek boasts an abundance of adventure, natural wonders and cultural artefacts that can be explored by all enthusiasts.

**'Gateway to the White and Roaring Sands'**

It is Northwest of Kathu, Northeast of Kuruman and Southwest of Upington. In the year 2000 Olifantshoek Municipality became part of Tsantsabane Local Municipality until 2006 when it was amalgamated into Gamagara Local Municipality. The town is a low/medium density





residential area, but due to the new developments which are underway it will in future become high density residential area. Other developm include a 18 hole golf course.

#### Infrastructure

Gamagara Municipality has jurisdiction over an area of 2619 km2 and a municipal valuation of taxable property in excess of 500 - million.

- Healthcare is taken care of by two clinics and a private mine hospital as well as a provincial hospital
- The transportation system comprises of road, rail and air links with the major industrial and urban centres
- 95 established businesses with 30 business stands for the development of secondary industries in the light industrial area at Kathu. Dingleton has 12 developed business stands with a total of 192 businesses in the Gamagara Municipality's area of jurisdiction



#### Future considerations

Due to the extension of mining activities in the Gamagara municipal jurisdiction, the need residential and industrial development is prevalent.

Olifantshoek has been redemarcated into the Gamagara municipal area and as of 1 July 2 Gamagara Municipality took over responsibility for the town.

The proclamation of Hotazel into a township is completed. Currently the town of Hotazel is responsibility of the Kgalegadi District Municipality, but indications are that the town will incorporated into the Gamagara municipal area in the near future.

Gamagara Municipality is also ideally located on the Roa Kalahari tourist route and offers a number of activities attractions to visitors.

- Established congregations of most of the larger chi denominations.
- Nine government schools to meet the needs of the commu with regard to primary and secondary education.
- Kathu Technical College, offering secondary and ter technical education and various academic and practical cou An accredited Technical Training Centre in Kathu offe training in various engineering disciplines
- Fifty-one social and recreational clubs catering for 38 sp The golf course at Kathu is rated as one of the top 20 in country.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The goals and objectives of the municipality as in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) have been aligned with the Performance Management System (PMS). Key Performance Areas and Development Objectives stated here are as it appears in the PMS.

### Vision, mission and strategic priorities



Key Performance Areas [2007/2008]

Key Performance Area	Description
Infrastructure & Basic Services	The provision of applicable infrastructure and the maintenance thereof.
Local Economic Development	The stimulation, strengthening and improvement of the local economy in order to achieve sustainable growth;
Financial Viability and Financial Management	The promotion and maintenance of a financially viable municipality.
Good Governance and Community Participation	The role of ward committees and CDW's for ensuring effective public participation.
Municipal Transformation & Institutional development	The facilitation and development of sustainable service delivery capacity building in the municipality

Development Objectives by Key Performance Area

Development Objectives were reviewed during the financial year as part of the IDP Review process. Development Objectives have been arranged by Key performance Area as well as per Balanced Scorecard element.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES 2007/2008	
Key Performance Area	Development Objective
Social Development	Promotion of literacy in all communities
Economic Development	To reduce unemployment
	To ensure the effective management of human resources
	Providing an effective performance management system.
Institutional & Governance	To ensure a representative staff composition in line with the Council's Employment Equity Plan.
	To provide effective Council administration
	To create sufficient institutional capacity to achieve goals of a developmental authority.
	To ensure an effective administrative in accordance with legal requirements



DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES 2007/2008	
Health	To effectively implement law enforcement programmes on health regulations
Land and Housing	To ensure ordained building activities
Infrastructure & Basic Services	To ensure that all households have access to basic services
	To provide effective financial management
	To ensure the effective and transparent conducting of internal audit processes
	To ensure optimal spending of capital budget on IDP projects
Financial Management	To ensure that revenue is maximally collected and sustainably managed
	The maintenance and promotion of a financially viable municipality.

Governance

Gamagara Municipality was established by Section 12 notice O.N. 32 of 2000 published in Provincial Gazette 564 of 6 October 2000, and consists of former municipalities of Kathu and Deben as well as other remote areas.

Gamagara Municipality has four (4) municipal wards:

Mayor J Rakoi	(Proportional Representative)	Ward 1
Cllr A Olivier		Ward 2
Cllr O P Hantise		Ward 3
Cllr O I Nampa		Ward 4
Cllr M M Diniza	(Proportional Representative) – Ward 3	
Cllr K L Bosman	(Proportional Representative) – Ward 1	
Cllr D P Moyo	(Proportional Representative) – Ward 1	
Cllr M J Rakoi	(Proportional Representative) – Ward 4	
Cllr J C Kaars		

